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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

As our Legislature is now in session, and as good Legislators are always willing to listen to the appeal of even the humblest individual in the community, we venture, in behalf of many of the sovereign people, to appeal to them upon two subjects, you, upon three. We wish it distinctly understood, however, that we make no political appeals, and neither beg, tease, ask or demand an office, either of profit, honor or power. This being premised, we will proceed to state what we have to say:—1st—Something ought to be done to promote the efficiency of our common school system—something to give new life, new vigor, and increased activity and usefulness to this important and indispensable institution. We think that, for a new State, Maine has done, hitherto, very well in regard to her primary schools. But every thing is progressive; and of all things, our school system should progress as fast as other institutions, systems and improvements. It should, at least, be enabled to "keep up with the times," and not lag far in the rear of any thing. It has been found by experiment, in New York and Massachusetts, that great advantage and great improvement has resulted from having a Board of Education, whose specific duty it should be to take charge of the primary schools, and put them into a condition by which they should become capable of affording the greatest amount of instruction by the most economical expenditure of money. What has been done in other States can be done with us, and what will be beneficial in other States in this respect, will, as a general rule, be beneficial with us. Why not adopt the system that has proved itself more serviceable than the one now in use? Why not, at once, enter upon a system of renovation that shall give more power of imparting education to the rising generation? If a Board of Education will do it, by all means have them appointed. A superintendent of common schools will do it, by all means have them appointed. Adopt any honest and just mode that will increase knowledge among the people, for upon knowledge are founded our liberties, our rights and all the blessings that flow from a free government. We trust that the present session will be productive of signal improvement in our common school system.

Another subject to which we would call the attention of the Legislature, is the law respecting Agricultural Societies. Maine has, for the last fourteen years, been pretty liberal, considering her means, in the encouragement of Agricultural Societies. That every part of the State has not profited by her liberality is their own fault. Those sections of Maine that have endeavored to comply with the requisitions of the law have received much benefit therefrom, and those who have done the most in this respect, have, as a matter of course, received a proportionable encouragement, and gone ahead in agricultural improvements with accelerated speed. But the law, which has hitherto done so much good to those farmers who have had energy and spirit to avail themselves of its provisions, is now almost destroyed. A vote in the House during the last session repealed it. A vote in the Senate referred the whole question to the present Legislature, and in your hands, gentlemen, is placed its life or its death. Shall it live, or shall it die? Will you keep on in the race of improvement with other States and communities, who are joining day after day in the throng, and vying with peaceful and generous emulation who shall do the best and the most, or will you now strike a blow that will cripple our energies and send us halting and limping in the back ground, a laggard in the contest? It is for you to say.

Another subject which will come before you is the law regulating the flowage of lands. This is a subject which presents questions more particularly of private rights, but which, nevertheless, is of a public nature, and involves much of public interest and welfare. No one can deny that there are serious evils daily arising from the present laws in regard to flowage lands. No one can doubt that the circumstances upon which the present laws were originally based, and which, at the period of their adoption rendered them the best that could be made, have almost entirely changed, and that new principles are now called for, to be engrafted into the Statutes, in order that the proper authorities may mete out even-handed justice between man and man. We appeal to you for a careful hearing of the subject, and for candid, just and straight-forward action in regard to it.

CISTERN.

No one knows the true value of water till he has to do without it or cart it from some distant spring or well every day or two. To those who have good wells or springs we have nothing to say but this:—be thankful for your privileges, use the water freely and keep clean.
To those who are so situated that they cannot obtain good water by digging, we would say, build a cistern. There are various modes of constructing them, but the best mode is to dig a deep hole in some convenient place sufficiently large to contain as many hogheads of water as you wish, and get some expert mason to build you a cistern of brick. They are usually made in this vicinity, in the form of a huge jug. The inside is lined with a coating of water-tight cement. A box, containing gravel, is placed near the top, into which all the rain water which falls

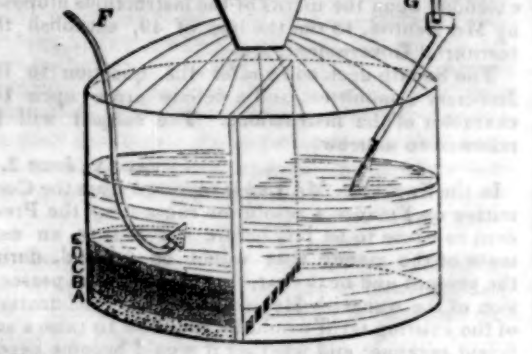


MAINE FARMER.

A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIV. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1846. NO. 24.

upon your roof is conveyed by gutters, and out of which it is conducted by a tube, after being strained or filtered through the gravel into the cistern below. The following cut represents a cistern on a little different plan, which we like.



It is constructed, you will perceive, with a partition through the middle, which may be made of brick and covered with the proper cement. Holes are left at the bottom as represented by the black spots. The spout, G, conducts the rain water into this half of the cistern. At the bottom of the other side is placed the material for filtering or straining the water. This is composed of different sized gravels. The first, A, may be pretty good sized pebbles; the next a little finer, as B. On this last layer you may place a layer of charcoal, as at C, and the other layers may be finer gravel.

The tube, F, is attached to a pump, by which you can take out what water you need, and as you need it. You will perceive that this has a strainer on the end. Cisterns should be put below the reach of frost, and when thus placed and faithfully made, they will last a long series of years, and the rain water is rendered sweet, cool and wholesome. Any ingenious mason can construct one.

THE FLOWING OF LAND.

This is a subject which ought to receive the careful attention of our Legislature. To give all proper encouragement to manufacturing industry, is excellent policy undoubtedly. In order to successfully carry forward manufactures it is sometimes necessary to construct dams, with a view to gain a more perfect command of water power. But who will hazard the assertion that manufactures ought to flourish at the expense of the farming interest?

The argument need not be urged that the best lands in our State are our low lands. And now let us ask the question—suppose a farmer who is possessed of one hundred acres of land, is compelled to surrender ten acres of his best land to the manufacturer, being denied the right to put a price upon the same himself—may, he must surrender his just property at a mere nominal price. Now is this tyranny? Is it not gross injustice?

But who knows what land is worth per acre for agricultural purposes? Opinions will differ vastly, undoubtedly. Some will think fifteen or twenty dollars per acre is a good price for arable land. But we will suppose that a farmer possesses ten acres of fertile low land or interval, entirely clear of stumps, and other obstructions to the plough; and we will suppose that by a long course of persevering industry he has rendered five acres, or one half of the said ten acres, immensely productive. We will suppose that this farmer entertains the design of making the whole of his said low highly productive or fertile, and he has the means in an eminent degree—materials at only a short distance, and to be hauled perhaps all the way down hill. Hope cheers the farmer, and he sees in the distant future a glorious reward for his industry; he presses forward with untiring energy.

But yonder comes the manufacturer, and the following dialogue ensues:
Manufacturer. I intend to construct a dam which I suppose will flow your lot; what is land worth by the acre here with you?
Farmer. I do not know what land is worth here, but I would not willingly sell my lot for two hundred dollars per acre. I am certain that I can make this lot yield a net income per acre which will more than equal the interest of that sum.

M. Pohl pohl! talk of two hundred dollars per acre for tillage or mowing land, this is extravagant.

F. But to give up this lot will well nigh ruin my farm, and the new barn which I have lately built is entirely lost, as I shall have nothing to put into it.
M. This is nothing to us: no matter if a farmer be now and then sacrificed to make room for manufactures. We shall bring forward men of the right mode of thinking; the strong arm of the law is in our favor and public opinion too.

Thus, Mr. Editor, we see the hopes and fond anticipations of our farmer are all frustrated, and I have neither space nor time further than to observe that the course which our legislators ought to pursue, is a plain and straight-forward one.
J. E. ROLFE.
Rumford, May, 1846.

Good Figs. A correspondent of the English Agricultural Gazette, gives the weight of three pigs of one litter, a cross between sows of the large Tamworth breed, and a boar of Lord Howe's swell breed. One of them, killed at seven months old, weighed 240 pounds; another, killed at eight months, 260 pounds; and a third, fattened by a cottager killed at eight months and a few days old, weighed 376 pounds.

MAINE IS WELL ADAPTED TO THE CULTURE OF APPLES.

To the Editor of the Maine Farmer:
It seems important that every part of our country should understand their natural advantages. I believe that the State of Maine, especially the central part, say the counties of Kennebec, Oxford, part of Somerset and Franklin, possesses greater advantages for the raising of apples than any place I know of in America. The season is exactly long enough to perfect the apple. In more southern parts it gets too ripe to keep long. The soil, in the above named counties, is peculiarly adapted to the apple. Our ponds drain the soil in a favorable manner for the apple and other crops. A very clayey soil is not the soil to be chosen, yet, by being thrown into ridges, and the tree set on the ridges, the land well manured, and a load of rocks put under the tree when set, and also as many bones, cattle pates, &c., with the rocks, apples may be raised. On dry and gravelly land, if sufficiently manured, and straw or mud placed around the tree in the summer to keep the land from drying, being removed in the fall that the mice may not harbor in it and destroy it by eating off the bark, apples may be raised. A good deep loam with ledge sufficiently below, or a porous subsoil is rather to be chosen. My main object, however, in this communication, is to show the great advantage that we possess in the neighborhood of ponds, for the raising of the apple. I was born in the county of Plymouth, in the State of Massachusetts, and there we expected to lose our apples, about one year in three, by late frosts in the spring. I have been in the town of Winthrop a little more than fifty-eight years, and I never have known the apple lost or destroyed by late frosts even in a single year during the whole time. A number of years they have been injured by long continued northerly and easterly winds, especially on the northerly and easterly side of the tree which was most exposed to those winds. I lay it down as impossible for apples to be killed by frost before the apple begins to be formed. When it first begins to form, which is immediately on the falling of the blossom, is the most exposed time. Before the apple tree can get into that state our ponds must get warmer than the surrounding air in a frosty night, and of course the effects of the pond prevent the fruit from being destroyed in this vicinity. We have a navigable river by which can be carried off all the fruit we can raise. The price of the apple is often much injured by the manner of gathering and barreling it. This may and must be remedied by the grower, which may be the subject of another communication.
ELIJAH WOOD.
Winthrop, May 21st, 1846.

EXPERIMENT WITH GUANO.

In May, 1845, I manured one acre of ground which was a sandy loam, with about 16 loads of manure, at which time I bought in Portland of Mr. J. L. Farmer one barrel of Ichaboe Guano. I planted the acre of ground with 40 rows of corn, 2 rows of which I planted without Guano, and planted 33 rows with Guano, dropped in the hill, and covered it with about one inch of the soil before dropping the corn. I used at the rate of 150 lbs. Guano to the acre, and the soil was of an equal quality where Guano was used with that where it was not used. I had some doubt about the power of Guano before using it and determined to compare the results carefully for my own satisfaction, and as a guide to me if it proved well, in my operations this year. I am fully satisfied that it is the most prompt fertilizer of the soil I have ever used, and much cheaper than any other dressing, besides the great saving of labor to men and cattle in procuring and spreading it.

The following is the result of my experiment:
Two rows planted with Guano produced of corn in the ear, 5 bushels, 1 peck.
Two rows planted without Guano side by side, produced of corn in the ear, 3 bushels, 1 peck.
Difference in favor of two Guanoed rows, 2 bushels of ears, equal to 48 bushels of ears per acre. When ripe, I shelled the produce of the above four rows, with the following result:

The two rows planted with Guano gave of shelled corn, 2 bushels, 7 quarts.
The two rows planted without Guano gave of shelled corn, 1 bushel, 9 quarts.
Difference in favor of two Guanoed rows—30 quarts shelled corn.

I then weighed the same with the following result:—
The corn from the Guanoed rows weighed 58 lbs. per bushel. The corn from the rows without Guano weighed 54 lbs. per bushel—showing a difference of four pounds in weight per bushel. I am sure that if properly used, it will cause it to produce more corn, of greater weight, and ripen enough earlier, to get it out of the way of early frosts. I also used Guano on my potatoes, but was not particular enough in the result to enable me to speak of it so confidently. My crop of potatoes was not generally good last year, but that part of the field where Guano was used was better than the rest, and I noticed that part of the field was not affected by the rot. However have reason to think it will do as well for potatoes, as for corn. I am so well satisfied of it, that I have bought more of Mr. Farmer for use this season.
EDWARD SCAMMON.
Gorham, April 1st, 1846.

THE BETTER WAY. The sons of the poor die rich; while the sons of the rich die poor! What an encouragement to toil through life, acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to use our money as we go along—educate our sons, secure their virtue by habits of industry, and let them take care of themselves.

BLIND TEETH IN HORSES. Wm. Little, Poland, O., relates a case of a stallion of his having gone entirely blind without any apparent cause. A friend who examined him, found "blind or wolf teeth," which were immediately knocked out, and the horse soon recovered his sight. [Albany Cultivator.]

A SHORT SERMON.

"A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."—Prov. xii., 10.
"He too, is witness, holdest of the train That wait on man, the flight performing horse: With unsuspicious ear him as he takes His master's on his back, and push'd all day With bleeding sides and flanks that heave for life. To the far distant goal, arrives, and dies. So little uneasy shows who needs no more! Does law, so jealous in the cause of man, Denounce no doom on the delinquent?—None. He lives, and o'er his brimming beaker boasts (As if barbarity were high desert.) Th' inglorious feat, and clamorous in praise Of the poor brute, seems wisely to suppose The honors of his matchless horse his own! But many a crime, deem'd innocent on earth, Is register'd in heav'n, and there, no doubt, Have each their record, with a curse annex'd!—Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never."—Cooper's Tuck, sixth Book.
If a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast, it may be well to inquire when a man does not, and when he does, regard the life, health, or happiness of his beast or horse?
1. A man does not regard the life of his beast, when he drives him faster than a walk in going up a hill.
2. A man does not regard the life of his beast, when he drives him faster than a walk in going down a hill—it being more difficult for a horse to descend than to ascend a hill.
3. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he leaves him to stand in the cold, without a covering upon him.
4. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he drives him eight or ten miles, without stopping to rest.
5. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he leaves him to stand in the cold without fodder, while he is stabled in the Bar-room, talking party-politics and drinking grog.
6. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he whips him to gratify his passions, or to pass away his time.
7. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he does not let him rest on the first day of the week.
8. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he drives him furiously, to make up for lost time spent in the Bar-room.
9. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he engages in a horse-race.
10. A man does not regard the life of his beast when he sells him to one whom he knows will misuse him.
11. A man does regard the life of his beast when he does by his beast in sphere of action, as he would wish to be done in his.

IMPROVEMENT.

1. There are but few righteous men in these parts.
2. The manner in which beasts are treated, exemplifies the state of public morals.
3. Men who drive their horses furiously, proclaim to all observers their own unrighteousness and depravity.
4. A minister of the Gospel or professor of Christianity should be careful how they drive their horses.
5. The owners of livery stables ought to read and prize the Bible, as it thus guards their property from abuse.
6. The owners of livery stables have no right to let their horses to unrighteous men.
7. All righteous men, as well as the horses of unrighteous men, have great reason to rejoice in the multiplication of railroads and Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.
8. If horses could speak, they would often complain.—Numbers, 23d chapter, 30th verse.
A FRIEND TO THE ANIMALS.
[Woodsstock Patriot.]

INDIAN CORN. In regard to the culture of this article by the Iroquois, or Six Nations, there are some interesting observations in Mr. Schoolcraft's Report. "It is," he says, "conceded on all hands that this is a tropical, or at least, a southern plant." He remarks that it was not known in Europe before the discovery of this country, and that we learned the mode of cultivation from the Indians, and not they from us. "It was," he says, "cultivated by the Iroquois in large fields, and gave them a title to agriculturists." It was undoubtedly highly prized as an essential article of their support. Mr. Schoolcraft states that the warriors of the Six Nations were in the habit of undertaking journeys of thousands of miles in extent, carrying no other food than a little meal from parched and pounded corn, relying on the forest for meat. "One table-spoonful of this meal," says Mr. S., "mixed with a little sugar and water, will sustain a warrior for twenty-four hours, without meat." What grain would do more? The art of converting the sap of the maple into sugar, it seems, was known to the Indians before their acquaintance with the whites.

Mr. Schoolcraft states, also, that the Iroquois cultivated an indigenous kind of bean, which he thinks may have been "the same called frijoles by the early Spaniards." They had likewise, according to Mr. S., "some species of the cucurbit" pumpkins and squashes. [Alb. Cult.]

PRESERVING CURRANTS. M. S. Wilson, of the Berkshire Coffee House, Lenox, writes as follows to the editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman:—
For the last ten or twelve years I have been in the habit of preserving green currants in considerable quantities, for domestic use, and find them not only a luxury, but a great convenience. My mode of preserving them is simply this: I gather the currants while green, or before they turn red, put them into dry glass bottles, cork and seal them tight; then place them in the cellar, in such a position as is most convenient. In this manner, green currants have been preserved in my cellar, for years. I have also preserved gooseberries in the same manner, and with equal success. I have green currant pies on my table at all seasons of the year, when other green fruit cannot be readily obtained. And if you (or any of your friends) will call at my house, I shall be happy to wait upon, and furnish you, with green currant pies at any season of the year.
Respectfully yours &c., M. S. WILSON.

ROOT CULTURE.

Five things are essential in the culture of root crops: first, a dry soil; second, a rich soil; third, a deep soil; fourth, a well-pulverized soil; and fifth, a good after culture.
By a dry soil, we mean a soil that is not wet. Moisture is beneficial to all crops, and is indeed indispensable to their growth; but standing water is detrimental to all root crops, though it repose upon the subsoil, and appear but occasionally at the surface. Hence when roots are to be grown upon soils that are tenacious or flat, or upon those which repose upon an impervious subsoil, the land should either be previously under-drained, or should be thrown into ridges and the furrows kept open for the free passage of water in heavy rains.
A rich soil is as essential to good crops, as nourishing and abundant food is to the fattening of animals. We all know that lean pasture and coarse forage, although they may keep, will not fatten cattle. It is equally true, that although farm crops will live and grow upon a poor soil, the product and profit will be greater on a rich one. Hence the maxim, verified by long experience, that it is better to cultivate one acre of rich land than three of poor. Ordinarily speaking, a good dressing of manure will double the product of a root crop.

A deep-worked soil is necessary for all tap-roots, not only that they may penetrate freely, and increase their length and their volume, but that their radicles—their mouths—which are principally upon their lower extremities, may find food for the parent plant. Even the turnip and potato, in a deep tilth, send down their roots to a great depth, for food and moisture.

The pulverization of the soil is essential to the germination of the seed, to the free circulation of moisture and air, and the admission of solar heat, all contributing to the thrift of the growing plants. If the soil is lumpy, or coarse, and does not come in close contact with the seed, to keep it moist, the seed cannot germinate; the roots cannot freely extend in search for food; nor can this food be properly prepared, and transmitted to the plant, unless the soil be so pulverized as to permit the free circulation of air and moisture through all its interstices, and through its mass. The air and dew, we repeat, are charged with the elements of fertility, and the more freely they are permitted to penetrate the soil, the more benefit they will impart to the crop.

Good after culture implies the keeping of the ground free from weeds, which rob the crop of its food, thinning the plants to a proper distance, keeping the surface mellow, or open to atmospheric influence. If the soil is dry and rich, and deeply pulverized, the labors of the husbandman will yet not avail much if he neglects, either to destroy weeds, to thin when necessary, or to keep the surface loose and open. But these latter requisites to success may easily be got along with, if they are attended to in time, and with the proper implements. The potato ground should be well harrowed, to destroy all the young weeds, and to pulverize the surface, before the shoots have all broke ground. It may afterwards be almost wholly managed with the plough and cultivator. The beet, carrot, and ruta baga, if sown, as they should be, in rows, should be cleaned in like manner, and for like purpose, with the cultivator, as soon as the rows of young plants can be readily distinguished. One hour's labor in this way, will destroy more small weeds and correspondingly benefit the crop, than three hours' labor will effect upon large weeds. It is easier to destroy the acorn than it is to eradicate the oak. To crowd plants, is like overstocking a pasture, or endeavoring to make fat animals from half rations of food. It is dividing among many that food which is required to perfect one. It moreover tends to exclude light, heat, and a free circulation of air, essential to the development of vegetables and the perfection of their growth. Hence a moderate number of plants will give a better product than a great many, upon the same ground, in a crowded situation. This is a hard lesson to teach to some farmers, in regard to root crops. [Buel's Farmer's Companion.]

IMPROVEMENT OF PINE PLAINS LAND.

[The following statement of D. M. Bryant, Esq., to the Hampden Co. Agricultural Society, is interesting and valuable. We copy it from the "Abstract from the returns of Agricultural Societies," published by order of the Legislature, and compiled by John G. Palfrey, Esq., Secretary of State.] [N. E. Farmer.]

Statement of D. M. Bryant.
In the fall of 1844, I purchased seven and a half acres of land, at nine dollars per acre, the land situated upon the county road leading from Chicopee Falls to Granby, about two miles from the river. It is situated on the east side of Ridge Hill, and bounded west by a heavy growth of pine timber.

The land had been sown to rye three times, and the last crop might have been ten or twelve bushels per acre. My object in purchasing it, was to demonstrate that the "pine plains," properly manured and cultivated, would yield a fair profit; but the result of the experiment has far exceeded my expectations.

The whole piece was plowed in September, and the land left in the furrow during the winter. In the spring, one acre was measured off for potatoes, plowed deep, and twelve loads of compost, made as described in note A, spread upon the surface, harrowed and brushed in; the rows marked with a chain three and a half feet apart, potatoes dropped single, two feet apart, and plastered, covered with the plow, hoed once, and one bushel of plaster sowed broadcast after. This crop would have been benefited by another hoeing.

Three and a half acres were planted with corn; compost above mentioned was spread in the same manner as upon the potatoes, to the extent of two acres, including the squashes below mentioned. The seed soaked in a solution of sal ammoniac and saltpetre. The corn came up very even, and was cut down twice by frost. The moles destroyed many hills; but the crows,

after tasting it, found it unpalatable. Ninety pounds of guano, mixed with four bushels of decomposed clay slate, were dropped upon the hill after the first hoeing, and 100 lbs. of guano, mixed with six bushels of leached ashes, applied in the same manner after the second hoeing; more was used at the third hoeing. The corn on the acre and a half where no compost was applied, was dwarfish in appearance, many of the stalks not exceeding three feet in length, but still having two good ears on them. On that part dressed with compost, the yield was very superior.

A part, intended for two acres, was plowed in April, and 180 lbs. guano, mixed with 10 bushels of ashes, spread broadcast upon the furrow, harrowed, clover seed sown and brushed in, oats drilled in at 12 inches. One extra cast of guano was made across the piece: the oats and clover on this part were very large, and the green color was more intense than on any other part of the field, thus proving that I had used but half the quantity of guano requisite. The oats had no rain upon them until about three weeks after they were drilled, and the consequence was that a great part of the seed did not vegetate until four weeks after.

A large part of this plot, lay upon a very poor side-hill, crowned with high pines, and upon the borders nothing could grow. Half an acre, as supposed, but which proved, on measurement, to contain but 65 rods, was laid out for carrots, plowed with the corn land. A compost of 6 barrels of poudrette (see note B.), 5 bushels of soot, mixed with old tan and leaves, (the contents of an old hot-bed,) measuring less than 3-4 of a cord, were plowed in very deep the last week in May, harrowed and brushed. One-third of a pound of carrot seed, prepared like the seed corn, was drilled in by rows 12 inches by 34 inches, hoed three times and thinned at the same time. By sowing in this manner, we can use the cultivator between every pair of rows.

An acute angle of the piece, called one-quarter of an acre, was plowed in July, and 2 lbs. of poudrette, 1-1-2 bushel of salt, and 33 lbs. of guano harrowed in. Turnip seed were drilled in the 30th of July; although the weather was unusually dry, most of the seed came up immediately, and grew finely. I sold from the piece 2 1-2 bushels of turnips on the 23d of September, and 3 1-2 bushels on the 23d of September. On this piece I set out turnips and beets in the spring for seed; the beets did not vegetate, and the turnips yielded no seed.

About half an acre was very indifferently planted with white beans, and then had a share of the guano dropped to the corn. The beans, both while growing and when ripe, were the finest I ever saw.

Two small squares upon the side-hill, and surrounded by corn, were planted with crook-neck and autumnal marrow squashes, manured in the hill with poudrette. The latter were a fine crop; the crook-necks were small. Five hills of the squashes were manured in the hill with stable manure. The plants looked well until the drought came on, but by the 1st of August, there was not a green leaf upon them; fortunately this was my only experiment with stable manure upon this land.

Cost of land, 7 1-2 acres, at \$9, \$67 50
Cost of labor and manure, 116 77
\$184 27

Product.	
3 1-4 acres corn, 176 bush. (ears)	
88 bush. at 75 cts.	\$66 00
Corn-stalks sold for	11 38
2 acres oats, 30 bush. 42 cts.	12 60
1-4 " beans, 2 1-2 bush. \$1 30,	3 37
1-2 " carrot, 90 bush. (5 tons 14 cwt.) at 20 cts.	38 00
1 acre potatoes, "Carter," 139 bush. at 50 cts.	69 50
1-4 acre turnips, 80 bush. at 20 cts.	16 00
1-4 " squashes,	2 00
7 1-2 "	—218 85
Balance of income,	\$84 58

Chicopee Falls, Oct., 1845.

Note A.—Compost consisted of 10 loads of peat, carting on the lot, say 8 miles from the place where it was dug, at 62 1-2 cents per load, \$6 25
135 b. leached ashes, 6 cts., drawing &c. 13 50
40 bush. shell lime, 8 00
1 1-4 cords chip dirt and drawing, 2 50
6 hds. refuse liquor from paper mill, 3 00

Making 38 loads—cost, \$83 25

Note B.—Poudrette made by filling a hhd. or bbl. with dry peat, adding old fish-bone and unleached ashes, and saturating with human urine. After the barrel is saturated, it is headed up and kept for use. I consider this as the cheapest and best manure ever used, and suited to all kinds of soil. I have never found it detrimental when used in large quantities.

WHEAT. Statement of Daniel Merrick.

I hereby present some account of my crop of wheat the present year. My whole crop was 256 bushels. I had one acre on which there had been no manure for more than 30 years, and it had been tilled every year. Until about five or six years ago, it was rye and corn, year by year, in succession. Two years ago last spring, I sowed it with clover seed upon the rye, for the first time within the period above named. Last summer one year, I took off the first crop of clover, then let the second crop grow until the last part of September, when I plowed it under, and sowed wheat. Last July, I gathered the harvest, and as near as I could calculate, there were 25 or 26 bushels on this acre. The whole number of acres that I had of wheat was nine. Four produced 30 bushels each per acre, four about 28 bushels each, and the other acre as stated above.

West Springfield, Dec. 1, 1845.

PINE STUMPS. Mr. Samuel Warring, of Morrisdale, Pa., states that he is in the habit of burning up pine stumps. He digs the earth away from the roots, taking care to go as deep as the plow will reach. After the roots were made bare, he made a log-heap around the stump, and he says, "if the weather is suitable, the fire makes clear work of it in a few hours." He states that he last year cleared a field in this way, which was thickly studded with pine stumps and old pine trees. He did the work by "odd jobs," as his labors could be spared from other farm work. The field was so clear by the 10th of September, that its contrast with other lots induced the inquiry how long it had been cleared. He thinks the mode a good one for those who cannot conveniently obtain machinery. [Alb. Cultivator.]

DIARRHOEA IN CALVES. Two table-spoonful of ground allspice, in three gills of boiling water, given once in two hours, will speedily effect a cure. [Albany Cultivator.]

Dr. Lee, a scientific gentleman of New York, says, that "sugar maple, a grape-vine, an apple-tree, and potato plant, need a soil that abounds in potash."

THE MAINE FARMER.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1846.

Probrate Notices. Those of our friends who have Probrate Notices to publish, and would like to have them appear in the Farmer, which circulates extensively in the County of Kennebec, have only to signify the wish to the Editor of the Farmer.

Job Work. of all kinds, as neatly executed, and on as reasonable terms, at the Farmer Office, as at any establishment in the State. Prices printed with all the different colored inks.

"LEAFY JUNE."

We look upon the month of June as one of the most lovely of the twelve sisters that compose the year. The Poets have not inaptly called her "leafy June," for during the period of her stay the leaves of every grass, herb and tree, spring forth and arrive to their full stature, enrobing the earth in a full dress of enchanting beauty. And then, too, is the music of the birds—there is the flitting of the silent but brilliant butterfly by day, and the bright twinkling of the fire-fly by night—there is the bursting into life of myriads of young animals—there are the soft breezes of young summer, neither frozen nor frosty as in winter, nor hot and scorching as in mid-summer—there are the calm nights and the sunny days—there are the ripening crops and the ripening strawberry and cherry—first fruits of a returning harvest, all—all conspiring to inspire and cheer us with a sense of gratitude and thanksgiving to him who rules the destinies of the year.

Well has the immortal bard of the seasons said:

"Then comes thy beauty in the summer months,
With light and heat refulgent. Then thy sun
Shoots full perfection through the swelling year;
And oft at dawn in dreadful thunder speaks,
And off at noon, deep noon, or falling eve,
By brooks and groves, and hollow whispering glades."

Although the labor of the farmer continues to call upon him, and every day brings new cares and new duties, yet there is a comparative relaxation in the immediate pressure, and he can have more opportunities to improve a leisure hour in viewing the success of his labors thus far in the year, and to contemplate the progress which nature makes in the onward march to beauty and perfection of vegetable and animal life. As he looks abroad upon the fair face of the earth, and beholds the still but sure steps of increase of the seed committed by him to the soil, or the stock confided to his care, and of every thing on either side, he may well exclaim in the language of him just quoted:

"Soft roll thy incense, herbs, and flowers,
In mingled cloud to him, whose sun exalts,
Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints."
Or, in the still more sublime and lofty language of the Psalmist, as he feels his heart swelling with love, veneration and awe, he might say:

"Thou crownest the year with thy goodness,
and thy paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness; and the little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys are covered with corn. They shout for joy; they also sing."

FAMILY RHYMING. Deacon Warren Howard, of North Leeds, has a family of eight lively children. Now there is nothing very remarkable in that, especially in North Leeds, where they are all good healthy farmers and serve their country in the best way; but it is a little remarkable that the roll call of these children make quite a song per se (of themselves.) Just listen while we call it:

Luther Sumners, August 18
Melvin Clark, September 18
Lucy Mitchell, October 18
Merill Marks, November 18
Elinor Augusta, December 18
Mary Jane, January 19
Dexter Waterman, February 19
Hannah Lane, March 19

It is a little singular that this chiming of the names of his children was undesigned until the last one was named, when it was discovered that if Hannah had another name to rhyme with Jane, he would have two complete stanzas. We like poetry and music in families. Hope they will have four more to make out a chorus.

NORTH WAYNE at the WASHINGTON FAIR. We are glad to see that our enterprising neighbors, at North Wayne, exhibited specimens of the scythes manufactured at their establishment. The scythes were much admired, and when compared with those of English manufacture, were found to be decidedly superior in every respect, and to come from two to four dollars cheaper by the dozen. That's just what we want—a better article at a cheaper price, and just what we can do here in Yankeeedom, if Congress will just do for ourselves what other nations have done for themselves—encourage their own.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. The exhibition of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, (Readfield), will take place on the 24th inst. An Address will be given by G. Peck, D. D., at 2 o'clock P. M., of that day. The Address before the Callopan Society will be given by Rev. Eli Thurston, of Hallowell, on the 25th.

We are happy to state that this institution flourishes well, and that it has an able board of instructors.

The Masonic festival, at Augusta, on the 24th, will prevent many from attending at Kent's Hill who would be pleased to.

YOUNG INDIAN CHIEF. Friend Bolton advertises another colt, after the celebrated Old Chief, that is from one of the best mares of her size in all Kennebec. He takes after both sire and dam, and is a compact and sleek colt. His speed has never been fairly tested, but we have no doubt he possesses both speed and endurance. He is four years old, and weighs ten hundred.

NO MORE HANGING IN LOUISIANA. The N. O. Commercial Times says that a law has been passed by the Louisiana legislature "authorizing Jurors in cases involving Capital Punishment, to qualify their verdict, when extenuating circumstances occur, so as to substitute perpetual imprisonment for death." We presume those "extenuating circumstances" will always occur.

"SING MEAR." The New Hampshire Gazette tells a good story of a wag in Vermont. "Many years ago the good people of Vermont elected a worthy and venerable Baptist minister, governor of the State. In due time his induction to office took place, at Montpelier, in presence of a crowd like that which usually assemble on such an occasion. Either through the fact that the governor found himself in a strange position, or from some other cause, there was a painful suspense after the oath was administered; which, however, was at last broken by a wag in the gallery calling out at the top of his voice, 'Sing Mear.'"

MORE SWALLOWS.

Mr. HOLMES.—Dear Sir: In your paper of yesterday you speak of the swallow genus as comprising four species, inhabiting this State. You omit a species known in some parts of the State as the *seed swallow*, and inhabiting old trees, either making use of abandoned woodpeckers' holes, or forming holes themselves—I am uncertain which. The bird is a little larger than the barn swallow, with blue-black back, and white breast. I have been familiar with them and their habits from my youth until within a few years. They inhabited a swamp of decaying brown ash trees and shrubs, in Piscataquis county. Hoping this species may become known through your columns, if not now known, I am Yours respectfully,

J. M. METCALF.

Is not the martin a species of swallow?

Bangor, June 5, 1846.

NOTE. We thank our correspondent for the information respecting the species of swallow that he mentions. We used to be familiar with them in the Old Colony, where they are called "tree swallow." They are found in abundance on Long Island, where they are said to feed upon the bayberries, and get so very fat that the epicures of "Gotham" prize them highly, and large numbers are sold in their markets. But we have never seen them in this State, and were not aware that they were found in Maine.

In regard to the Martin, it should have been enumerated among the Swallows, as it used to be included in the same genus. Its habits and form, however, are somewhat different, and more recently a writer on the subject of Ornithology has separated them and formed a new genus called "Progne." Giraud, a writer in New York on the birds of Long Island, has also separated the chimney swallow from this genus and places it in a genus by itself, called "Chaetura;" so that a naturalist will make the following technical distinctions:—1st, Common name, 2d, Technical name.

Barn Swallow, Hirundo Rufa.

Bank Swallow, Hirundo Riparia.

Cliff Swallow, or as Audubon calls it, Republican Swallow, Hirundo Lunifrons, (of Say) Hirundo Fulva, (of others).

Tree, or white-bellied Swallow, Hirundo Bicolor, (of Bonaparte), or Hirundo Virides, (of Wilson).

Chimney Swallow, Chaetura Pelagica.

Martin, Progne Purpurea, (Boie).

If our friend can swallow all this "learned lingo" on swallows, his swallow must be pretty good. [Ed.]

"How DE DO." The back numbers of the Ohio Cultivator have been received. We are happy to see you again, friend, Batchman, and wish you a pleasant summer and a good grass crop.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of members of the Legislature was held in the Hall of the house, on Tuesday afternoon to organize a series of meetings for discussion upon agricultural subjects.

Col. Hodgdon of Hallowell was called to the chair, Mr. Thomas of Newburg was appointed Secretary, in whose absence, Mr. Barnes of Portland acted as Secretary for the time.

Introductory remarks, explaining the call and the design of the meeting, were made by Mr. Otis of Hallowell, after which, and upon the several motions that followed, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Friend of Etna, Mr. Grant of Litchfield, Mr. Barnes of Portland, Mr. Perry of Oxford County, Mr. Farrar of Baileyville, and Mr. Burbank of Kennebecport.

On motion of Mr. Friend of Etna, it was voted to raise two Committees, one for making general arrangements for the conduct of meetings—the other to select and suggest subjects for discussion.

On the Committee of arrangements were appointed—Messrs. Friend of Etna; Perry of Oxford; Hanson of Crawford; Currier of Cornville; Reed of Roxbury; Keene of Augusta; Small of Pownall. On the Committee on subjects, were appointed—Messrs. Otis of Hallowell; Grant of Litchfield; Barnes of Portland; Mr. Perry of Oxford County; Reed of Waldoboro; Farrar of Baileyville; and that Committee, by vote of the meeting, the Chairman, Col. Hodgdon, was added.

On motion of Mr. Otis, it was voted, that an invitation to take part in these meetings, be extended to gentlemen connected with the Executive Government of the State, and to any other citizens of the State who are interested in Agriculture.

Mr. Otis proposed a subject for discussion at the next meeting—The System of Crops best adapted to the soil and climate of this State, having regard to the immediate profit to be derived from the crop, and to its effect upon the land, which, after the remarks by Mr. Otis upon the importance of such a discussion, was adopted by the meeting.

On motion Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers of Augusta, and in all the public journals in the State be requested to publish such extracts of the proceedings and discussions hereafter to be had, as they may find convenient.

Voted, that the next meeting be held on Friday next at half past 2 P. M., in the Hall of the House—to which time and place the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN HODGDON, Chairman.

P. BARNES, Sec'y pro tem.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT. We understand the work of deepening the channel of the Kennebec, is to be recommenced immediately—the time for completing the contract to be extended into another season, if necessary. The channel through the lower shoal is to be 60 feet in width instead of 30, as at first proposed. Packet masters consider this width sufficient.

The minimum depth of water, at low tide, in that portion of the channel which was completed last year, is now eight feet. It has not filled up in the least.—[Journal.]

OREGON. Important. The Journal of Commerce of Friday last, says—"We learn from very good authority, that Mr. Packenham has received instructions from his government by the steamer Hibernia, to make a final overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. He is to offer, substantially, the proposition suggested some time since by Mr. McLane, our Minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, viz. lat. 49 as the basis, leaving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia."

The Portland Agency of the mutual Benefit Office, which has issued nearly four hundred and fifty policies in less than eight months, within the State of Maine, has just met with its first loss—of \$5000—in the death of Mr. R. G. Brackett, of Falmouth, who was insured March 21st, and leaves a widow and one child, otherwise destitute, we are told. [Argus.]

MIKE WALSH'S WIT. We copy this characteristic paragraph from the "Subterranean" of last week:

"Extend the Area of Freedom. As I was the originator of the above now far famed sentiment, I think it is no more than right that the Common Council should, in gratitude for the act, knock three or four of these cells into one, so as to extend the benefit of the patriotic phrase to its illustrious author."

News from the Seat of War.

Capture and Investment of Matamoros, without opposition—Desertion of Mexican Troops. The Steamer Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 28th inst. from Point Isabel, and brings the following important intelligence: On the night of the 19th, an express arrived at Point Isabel from Gen. Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande, and taken the city of Matamoros without opposition, the Mexicans having fled the city.

The Mexicans, from the last accounts, were deserting their ranks in battalions. Two American regiments, with the exception of about 350, having marched a few days previous, were stationed at Brasor Point awaiting the orders of Gen. Taylor, as it was thought they would leave on the 20th for Matamoros via the old Barita road.

Capt. Auld, of the Telegraph, thinks the whole number of men killed and wounded (in the battles of the 8th and 9th) must amount to more than 300; besides the wounded taken to St. Joseph, there are now forty at Point Isabel, too badly wounded to be removed. All but three, it is thought, will recover.

The condition of the brave and esteemed Capt. Page, is much improved, and the whole of his mouth, with the tip of his tongue and palate, was shot away with a grape shot; he, however, survived, though entirely incapable of speech, only communicating his thoughts by writing on a slate, and receives the necessary nutriment for the support of life with much difficulty.

It is stated that he does not desire to live, but consents to remain in the hands of the enemy, in the success of our army.

All our accounts represent the Mexicans as having fought on the 8th and 9th with the courage and desperation which would have reflected credit upon the troops of any nation.

They were nearly in a state of starvation, and had been promised the ample supplies of the Mexicans, in case they would secure the victory. They met the charge of our troops manfully, and stood the destructive fire that was pouring in upon them without giving way, until the works were encumbered with the dead and wounded.

Point Isabel, May 16, 1846. I find the facts of the two battles of Matamoros, on the 8th and 9th inst., to have been more sanguine, and the loss on the part of the Americans to have been much greater than was at first reported, and that of the Mexicans to have been something less. The loss on the American side was 480 killed, wounded and prisoners, including 20 officers; the Mexican loss was about 1300 to 1500 killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

The Mexicans have been much underrated by the American people. They stood their ground like men—filling up the ranks as fast as they were moved down by our artillery in whole platoons.

The victory is considered by military men here to be more brilliant ever achieved on the American Continent. Gen. Taylor was at the head of his army during both engagements. I have just taken a look through the hospital; the sight is truly heart-rending. Among other horribly mutilated persons, I observed in one ward seven men with but three legs among them. There are several Mexicans among the wounded, who are taken as good care of as the Americans, and are regularly attended by the army surgeons.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES. The sloop Olive Branch, Capt. Underhill, arrived yesterday, twenty-four hours from Indian Point, near Port Lavaca.

Capt. U. says that a report reached Victoria last Friday, that 100 Germans, escorting 100 wagons from New Brancifort to the new settlement on the San Antonio, were suddenly and suddenly attacked by a large body of Comanches, and the emigrants abandoned their wagons to seek security for their lives.

Capt. U. also informs us that a report came overland to Port Lavaca last Sunday, to the effect that a large body of Indians, consisting of the warriors of several tribes, comprising the Comanche nation, were hovering about in the vicinity of the American entrenchments opposite Matamoros, with a view, doubtless, to join the victorious party, and share the plunder of the defeated.

Galveston News, May 23d.

THE MEXICAN WAR STEAMERS must have left Vera Cruz on the 17th or 18th ult., as they arrived at Havana on the 24th, and reported six days passage. The U. S. Gazette says of these steamships—

They were given as security by the Mexican Government to an English firm at Vera Cruz, Messrs. McKim, Messrs. McKim, for a loan between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The firm having possession of them, and being desirous of protecting their own interests, took advantage of the absence of the American squadron under Commodore Conner to send them to Havana, a neutral port, under the colors of their own nation. This is the probable cause, and upon the face of things it is very unlikely that the British Government has had anything to do with it.

TEXAS BEYOND THE NEXUS. West of the Nueces the people are all Spaniards. The country is uninhabitable, excepting the Rio Grande, and that contains a pretty dense population. The soil on the river is of greater fertility, and is imperfectly cultivated, producing considerable corn, cotton and sugar. On the river are several fine towns, some on one side, some on the other. Matamoros, 9,000 inhabitants; Remosa, 1,500; Comango, 3,000; Mier, 5,000; Guerrero, 3,500; Loredo, 1,500; Presidios, 5,000; San Fernando, 15,000; and when you get higher up towards Santa Fe, there is another populated country. These people are all Spaniards; nearly all of them have gone over to the other side of the river, leaving their houses and much valuable property, notwithstanding every assurance from Gen. Taylor that all their rights and property would be respected by our government.

Castle of San Juan de Ulla. The first object that strikes the eye, in approaching Vera Cruz by water, is the Castle of San Juan de Ulla, with the spires and domes of the churches, peering up in the distance behind it. It stands upon a small rocky island, on one side of the main entrance to the harbor, about one half a mile from the wall of the city, and consequently has complete command of the port. The entrance on the other side, is so barred with broken reefs and ledges, that it can only be used by small craft in favorable weather.

The castle is circular and strongly built, and heavily mounted. Its principal strength, however, is in its position, immediately above the water, and its guns pointing every way, leaving no side open to the attack of an enemy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. By Cheney's express we received last night a slip from the office of Hill's Patriot, giving the proceedings of the first day, Wednesday, June 3. After taking the oaths from the governor, the House proceeded to elect a speaker.

Whole number, 260
Necessary for a choice, 131
Henry B. Rust, (dem.) had 1
George G. Fogg, (ind.) 2
Samuel Halsey, (dem.) 118
John P. Swaney, (independent) 139

and was elected.

For clerk Thomas J. Harris, abolitionist, had 140 and was elected. C. K. Sanborn, an independent democrat, or Haleite, was appointed assistant clerk without a ballot.

This shows that the union of the whigs, abolitionists and Haleites in the House is perfect, and leaves no doubt that Gen. Colby, who will be chosen governor, and John P. Hale U. S. senator.

The three democratic and two abolition senators met the House in convention, and filled the vacancies in the senate by electing whigs. So that the senate stands, democrats 3, whigs 6, abolitionists 2. [Boston Post.]

LATER. Gen. Anthony Colby was yesterday elected Governor of New Hampshire for the ensuing year, by a convention of both branches of the Legislature. The vote stood, Anthony Colby 146; J. W. Williams 125.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

In the SENATE, the Supplementary War Bill, for increasing the number of officers in the army, was passed.

At 1 o'clock, the Senate went into Executive session, and was occupied most of the day with the nominations for the regiment of mounted riflemen.

In the HOUSE, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill was discussed two hours.

The debate upon the Tariff was resumed by Mr. Callender, of Vermont, in reply to Mr. Payne, of Ala.

Mr. Stewart spoke until one o'clock, when the discussion was suspended, and the Committee brought to a vote upon the amendments.

A proposition to increase the item for Marine Hospitals, from \$50,000 to \$85,000 was rejected.

A large number of amendments were offered and carried, and a great many of them were rejected. Others were carried, and a long series of amendments were offered in reference to the mileage and per diem of members.

The mileage agreed to, was forty cents a mile for 200 miles travel, and thirty-five cents for 300 miles and 30, 25 and 20 cents, for greater relative distances, but no man to receive more than \$750 for mileage during any one session of Congress.

The House rejected a petition presented this morning, offered by Mr. Winton, of Mass., as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, and proposing that the President select a special Minister to the Government of Mexico, when he shall receive information of a disposition to receive such minister, and that \$18,000 be appropriated for an outfit and salary.

The House aimed a blow at Mr. Alexander Everett, by depriving him of his salary for the next year, unless he should reside in China as Commissioner. Mr. Everett has not yet visited the country he nominally represents.

THURSDAY, May 28. In the SENATE, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, in favor of the general government, specifying provisions to pay the volunteers to the Army on the Rio Grande.

Mr. Dix moved that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the merits of Van Schaick's proposed improvement of the Schuylkill River. The French spoliation bill was taken up, and again postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Haneagan submitted a joint resolution for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress, on the 20th of June.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army, and that a suitable award be presented to Gen. Taylor by the President. The resolution lays over one day.

The Senate took up the Oregon Jurisdiction bill. Mr. Benton resumed his speech, from which he had delivered on two previous days. His manner is more than usually animated.

Mr. Houston thought it was at least premature, still speaking as this report is sent off.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Stevens offered a resolution authorizing the clerk to purchase 10,000 copies of Enory's Map of Texas.

A motion to suspend the rules to allow the resolution to be received and considered was made and lost.

Mr. Hopkins from the committee on the post office, reported back the bill for post routes in Texas, with an amendment.

Mr. Culver asked if the routes proposed went into the disputed territory.

Mr. Hopkins said, that all he would say in reply was, that the routes did not extend South of the Rio Grande.

FRIDAY, May 29. In the SENATE, the first thing done was to agree to adjourn at the close of the day, until Monday.

The resolutions offered the day before by Mr. Haneagan, to adjourn Congress on the 20th of July, was taken up.

Mr. Dixon said he could not see any necessity for keeping Congress here until the 20th of July. He thought all the business which ought to be done, could be done a month earlier, and he therefore moved to take out the 20th of July and insert the 20th of June.

Mr. Sevier was not willing to adjourn until the tariff question was disposed of. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Haneagan moved that the yeas and nays, and the motion was decided in the negative. Yeas 19, nays 27.

Mr. Mangum said that in the present state of our foreign relations he did not see how Congress could with any propriety tie itself up to any particular day for adjournment.

Mr. Allen was not in favor of acting on the resolution while we were at war with Mexico, and our relations with England remained unsettled. He desired that the resolution might pass unmodified.

Mr. Webster thought it was at least premature to name a day for adjournment at this time. It would be a difficult matter for any one to determine what length of time would be required to act upon the measures now before Congress or which might be presented to it.

The resolution was postponed until Monday week. The Senate then took up the post office appropriation bill, and after some time spent in the discussion of some amendments proposed by the post office committee, the bill was laid aside.

The joint resolution from the House to appoint a committee to visit West Point, was taken up and read. Mr. Haywood was opposed to it. The Secretary of War might appoint six persons to visit the fort, and Mr. Webster was opposed to it. It was established a new precedent. Mr. Spreight moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to, and the Senate went into Executive session and adjourned over until Monday.

In the HOUSE, a joint resolution offered by Mr. Burr, to appoint a committee consisting of two Senators and three Representatives to attend the annual examination at the West Point Academy on Monday next, and inquire into all the matters connected with the institution and report thereon during the present session, was taken up by a vote of 92 to 81.

The bill from the Senate for the increase of the number of generals in the army and more efficient organization of the volunteers engaged in the war with Mexico, was reported from the military committee, with amendments, and passed over informally.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate providing for the appointment of additional paymasters in the army. A long debate ensued which partook of a party character, and was chiefly in reference to making the office of paymaster permanent as provided for in the bill, instead of its being a four years appointment as it is at present.

Without any action upon the bill, at a late hour the House adjourned.

A debate sprung up in reference to Internal Improvements upon a bill to grant alternate sections of the Public Lands along Pearl River, running through Mississippi and Louisiana.

There were almost half a million of acres of the public land on this river, and it was worth a great deal more than it having been in the market for forty years or more.

The debate upon this bill was continued until Mr. Haneagan called for the special orders of the day. The special order was the series of Oregon Bills, in reference to which two motions were pending, the one to postpone the bill to the 1st of December next, and the second to recommit to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions.

Mr. Cass had prepared a written speech, the object of which was to resuscitate the line of 54-40, which has been so summarily wiped out by Mr. Benton.

The conclusion of Mr. Cass was, that it was better to claim a great deal than to claim but little, and stick to it. The Senator was for 54-40 in the way of claims, and for taking less. Mr. Benton was for asserting the American claim and sticking to both.

Mr. Benton's reply to Mr. Cass was spirited, pointed, and only one step removed from personality. He charged the Senator with a gross error in judgment, with exciting the country to a senseless war by ignorance—claiming what did not belong to the U. S., and being ready to plunge the country into a war for a territory to which we had no claim, whatever.

He meant the territory of New California, and Fraser's River, which, for forty years, had been settled by the British.

Mr. Cass did not reject to this, and the debate was extended upon the merits of the instructions proposed by Mr. Benton, to run one of 49, establish the territorial Government, &c.

The Senate decided to refer the question to the Judiciary Committee, and a debate arose upon the character of the instructions. The subject will be renewed to-morrow.

TUESDAY, June 2. In the SENATE, Mr. Lewis reported from the Committee on Finance a resolution requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate an estimate of the money that would be wanted, during the present and next year, for the successful prosecution of the war with Mexico; and what modifications of the existing tariff would be requisite to raise a sufficient revenue; and whether it would become necessary to resort to a loan or the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Webster took occasion to call the attention of Mr. Lewis, and also of the Secretary of the Treasury, to an evil now beginning to be extensively felt by the business community. New Orleans being the point of military operations, and with supplies, remittances were made to it in specie, transported by land, through the interior, to that city. This had unsettled the currency and all the business relations of the country.

It would soon produce still greater embarrassment, not only at New Orleans but in the Northern cities. He suggested that Treasury drafts could be resorted to and would alleviate the evil. Perhaps the Secretary of the Treasury intended to use drafts.

The resolutions were postponed for the present. The resolutions of instructions to the judiciary committee, relative to the Oregon bills, which were referred to that committee yesterday, were taken up, and at the suggestion of Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Webster, (Mr. Benton concurring) laid upon the table.

The Senate then went into Executive session. The House devoted the whole day to the discussion of the supplementary war bill, the debate on which is to cease to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, June 2. SENATE. Mr. Brownson, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to incorporate the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and the same was read a first and second time, and the rules having been suspended, passed to be engrossed.

Finally passed. Resolve in favor of Hannah A. Black, for a Rail Road from South Berwick to Portland, to intersect with the Maine and New Hampshire Rail Road from Boston to Portland. Of Benjamin J. Herrick and al., in aid of same.

Resolve in favor of the town of Edwells, in relation to the license law; Abner Stanton et al. of Nobleborough, and Joshua Hinton et al. of Nobleborough, that the Northern part of Bristol and Southern part of Nobleborough may be erected into a new town; Sam'l H. Richards et al. of New Bedford and re-incorporated Mount Vernon; Allen Haynes et al. of Passadumkeag, and of W. Webster et al. of Edwells, for the incorporation of a new county; John Stickney et al. of Calais, and Nathan H. Houseman et al. of Grand Isle, that East Machias be made the shire town of Washington county, if the people so vote; Spaulding Robinson et al. of Ansonstok county, that they be made the shire town of Lincoln county; Philip Eastman et al. of Stur power to use Steam boats on Sebago and Long Ponds; remonstrance of inhabitants of Lubec against the petition of N. S. Treat et al.

WEDNESDAY, June 4. SENATE. Bill to incorporate Katahdin Iron Works, came from the House, amended so as to confine the operation of the Company to the county of Piscataquis. [It was stated by Senator that the adoption of the amendment would defeat the object of the bill, inasmuch as the owners own property in various parts of the State, and it was necessary in the manufacture of certain kinds of iron, to draw the ore from the different parts of the State, and the amendment adopted by the House would therefore render the Bill entirely impotent.]

On motion of Mr. Dunn, the Senate insisted on its vote passing the Bill to be read a second time.

Mr. Barrett offered the following Order: Ordered, That a Joint Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, that, in case of a vacancy in the office of Representative on the first trial by a majority of votes, on the second trial a plurality of votes shall elect. And if the Committee deem it expedient to make such alterations, they be directed to report a Resolution submitting such alterations to the people, to be acted upon at the next annual meeting for the choice of State Officers.

The order passed, after a few remarks by Mr. Brownson, in favor of the proposition, and a minority of 10 to 20 votes on the first trial. Messrs. Barrett, Bronson and Knowlton were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Perry, by leave laid on the table a Bill for aiding in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, which was once read and to-morrow assigned. [The Bill appropriates \$20,000 for the purpose contemplated

